

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	SACV 17-00453 AG (DTBx)	Date	May 5, 2017
Title	ROSALYN OMOYELE ET AL. v. MICHELLE SIMON ET AL.		

Present: The Honorable	ANDREW J. GUILFORD
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Lisa Bredahl

Not Present

Deputy Clerk

Court Reporter / Recorder

Tape No.

Attorneys Present for Plaintiffs:

Attorneys Present for Defendants:

**Proceedings: [IN CHAMBERS] ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE REGARDING
SUBJECT MATTER JURISDICTION**

Plaintiffs Rosalyn Omoyele and Jacquelyn Williams filed this case in federal district court against numerous defendants for various imprecise claims. (Dkt. No. 1.) But in the complaint, Plaintiffs have failed to make any representations regarding “subject matter jurisdiction.” The Court is therefore concerned about whether it has subject matter jurisdiction over this case. *See* U.S. Const. art. III, § 2.

“Federal courts are courts of limited jurisdiction,” and they possess “only that power authorized by Constitution and statute.” *Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Ins. Co. of America*, 511 U.S. 375, 377 (1994). “Nothing is to be more jealously guarded by a court than its jurisdiction.” *See United States v. Ceja-Prado*, 333 F.3d 1046, 1051 (9th Cir. 2003) (internal quotation marks omitted).

There are two common bases for federal courts to exercise their power to rule. First, federal courts can rule on claims arising under our nation’s Constitution, laws, or treaties. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1331. This is called “federal question jurisdiction.” Second, federal courts can rule in civil actions between citizens of different states where the matter in controversy exceeds \$75,000. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a). This is called “diversity jurisdiction.”

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